

Globe and County Miner.

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General Mining News.

From forty-five to fifty cars of ore a day are now being brought from Bisbee to Douglas. This great amount of heavy traffic is keeping the road taxed to its utmost with its present equipment of ore cars.—International American.

A letter has been received from Mr. B. L. Worthen saying that the Kemp oil burning copper smelting furnace at Copper Fields, Vermont, which he went east to set up, has been tried and found an unqualified success. On very rebellious ore a matte of over 50 per cent. was produced of a grade better than the company had ever been able to produce before, and with a saving of over one-half in the fuel expense.—Tucson Star.

A report is current on the streets that a remarkable rich gold strike had been made in Mexico, about twenty miles from Douglas. Samples of ore from the claim are said to run 20,000 to the ton. Owing to the fact that the owner of the claim is guarding his secret carefully, confirmation of the report or further information in regard to the strike was not obtainable. If the report is authentic it will certainly be a great thing for Douglas.—Dispatch.

The Lucky Tiger Combination Gold Mining company, which has been developing the rich Tigre mines in the Moctezuma district of Sonora, Mexico, for the past year, has just closed a contract with Roy & Titcomb, Inc., of Nogales, for a 100 ton concentration mill complete with power. This mill, when completed, will represent an outlay of more than 10,000 gold, and will be one of the most modern and efficient reduction plants in the southwest. The development work on the Tigre mines have shown immense bodies of ore, which carry remarkable values in gold and silver, and the new mill will roll out fat dividends for the fortunate stockholders in the company.—Douglas Dispatch.

A recent dispatch from Boston says that experts headed by John H. Evans, reporting to a Boston syndicate owning 3,000 acres of gold placers, now working in the Yuba district, of California, say that they will yield 6,000,000 in the total and that the life of the property is about twenty-five years, with fifteen dredgers, taking out 45,000 cubic yards of gravel daily. Two monster dredgers, the largest ever built for gold dredging, are now working on the properties, and if they are found to fulfill all requirements, thirteen more will be added. They treat 3,000 cubic yards of gravel each, daily, which will show a net profit of twenty-six cents per yard, or about 260,000 annually per dredge. The machines cost 100,000.—

I. N. Stevens, superintendent of the Chase Creek mining company, made a most remarkable discovery last week, which is of the greatest possible importance to his company. Some months ago he crossed a lead about 80 feet in width, which averaged only from 1 to 2 per cent. copper, too low a grade to be worked at a profit at the present time. Last week Mr. Stevens made a careful average sample of the vein and had it assayed for gold, and to his surprise it averaged 4.958. This was followed with other samples taken across the lead, all of which gave about the same returns. Mr. Stevens is now confident that his company have a gold proposition on hand, instead of a copper mine. If this immense lead will average according to recent samples taken, it is evident that the company have one of the biggest gold mines in the world.—Copper Era.

President F. M. Murphy, of the F. P. & P. railroad and its associated enterprises, and also one of the promoters of the Imperial Mining company, came in yesterday morning in his private car from the Imperial mining camp where he went to inspect the progress of operations. He says the new Imperial railroad is now finished and in operation and the company is shipping a hundred tons of ore daily to the smelting works of the Copper Queen's company at Douglas. The ore bins are

well filled and the mine is being systematically and rapidly developed. It is expected the output and shipment of ore to Douglas will be constantly increased. The Imperial mine seems to have an unlimited supply of ore and it is the purpose of the company to turn it into money just as rapidly as possible.—Phoenix Republican.

The Goldsmith mine, a few miles north of Butte, is one of the few silver mines in Montana that is yielding a product rich enough in silver to justify the mining of it. The mine was considered worthless. It belonged to a bankrupt estate of George H. Long, whose widow, at his death, had nothing but unsalable property and thousands of dollars of an indebtedness against the estate. C. W. Ellingwood, a grocer, who knew nothing about mining, took a lease on the Goldsmith, and as no one had the least expectation of getting anything out of the property, no terms were made, and he was allowed to work as he pleased. In a few months he struck an almost fabulously rich vein of silver. He took out 300 tons that netted him 200,000 gold, and he paid the Long estate 98,9758 as royalty. The vein from which the ore was taken was about three feet wide and parts of it were almost solid silver, running from 10,000 to 12,000 ounces to the ton. The shaft is only 60 feet deep, but it is now to be sunk to a depth of 240 feet.—Boston Commercial.

Mark Murphy is in from the Oro mine, Minnehaha Flat. He has charge of the underground workings of the mine and says it is a first-class property. The double compartment shaft is now down 500 feet and the ore has increased in value and depth. The ore bodies are from five to eight feet wide, the ore is free milling and will average six dollars a ton gold. Water has slightly increased in the workings as depth has been attained. A force of 25 men is at present employed, but a larger force is to be put on and drifting as well as sinking will be pushed along. The property is very completely equipped, both for development and for working ores. There are two mills, one a Chilean, the other a 20-stamp. They have a combined capacity of 20 tons a day. Mr. Murphy says the Oro is one of the big mines of the county; that when plenty of ore is blocked out those mills will be started upon a steady run. The Oro mine is located 45 miles from Prescott and nine miles south of Crown King. It was formerly known as the Boaz, being named after a gentleman of that name who came here some years ago from Texas, and who endeavored to work the property but got into some sort of a legal tangle. He, however, was an enthusiastic believer in the future greatness of the property.—Prescott Courier.

D. W. Moody, of Moody & Co., Los Angeles, is in the city. This is the firm which purchased the Lucky Blacksmith group for the American Gold Mining Co. During a recent visit of inspection to the property, Mr. Moody took samples five feet apart along the ledge as exposed in the 65 foot shaft, which gave an assay value of 723.878 per ton gold. The ledge is 3 feet 10 inches wide. A tunnel which is being run on the property has cut three rich ledges, ranging from 12 inches to three feet each in width. The presence of these ledges was not known before. Ten men are now at work on the property and fifteen more will be put on in the next three weeks. Within the last ten days Mr. Moody has sent over 1,000 worth of supplies to the camp. The intention is to put a 10-stamp mill on the property within 90 days, but the style of mill has not yet been determined. The ores are free milling. At the property, a town to be called Camp Moody will be laid out, and this will be done by Mr. Moody on his next trip to the mine. When Mr. Moody left Los Angeles, more than fifty people wanted to come with him, but he told them the time was not quite ripe for them to come. At present the camp consists of 15 tents. Buildings will be put up as soon as possible. The properties are located thirty miles from the railroad and in the neighborhood of the Hillside mine. Supplies have to be packed into the camp for

two and one-half miles. It is understood that unlimited capital is behind the enterprise. Moody & Co. have been very successful in handling mines in other sections, and at present have people looking into properties near Kirkland, Congress, Douglas, and Bisbee.—Prescott Courier.

Ruins of Southern Rhodesia.

Among the latest arrivals from South Africa, says the African Review, is R. N. Hall, F. R. G. S., who is well known as the leading authority on the mysterious ruins of prehistoric times, the monuments of which are scattered throughout Southern Rhodesia, many of them being associated with the extensive ancient gold workings, from which, in the Biblical Ophir period, enormous quantities of gold are believed to have been extracted. Mr. Hall has recently completed two years' exploration work at Great Zimbabwe at the request of the Rhodesian Government, and also three months' examination work, at the request of Mr. Rhodes' trustees, in the Myanga district, which also abounds in mystery, as it contains hill forts, hill terraces, stone-lined pits and galleries, aqueducts, and other relics of some long-forgotten race. At both these centers of ancient activity he has been very busy photographing, surveying, excavating, and describing these old ruins, and he is now engaged in revising the proof-sheets of his two forthcoming works, "Great Zimbabwe" and "The Ruins of Myanga," which will contain the first descriptions in detail yet given to the modern world.

Mr. Hall informed Reuter's representative that his recent operations at Great Zimbabwe had brought the enigma of these ruins very much nearer solution. His discoveries of new and hitherto unsuspected features of ancient architecture, buried buildings, gold ornaments, and relics representing the period when Phallic worship was practiced, have been highly important.

The evidences that Rhodesia was the country from which King Solomon's gold was obtained are fast accumulating. The builders of the more ancient portion of these massive and extensive ruins are believed to have been the Sabaoe Arabians of about 1000 B. C., who at that time were the gold purveyors of the world. No suggestion has been made that any of the structures were erected by the Phoenicians, but distinct traces of their influence are believed to have been discovered. Mr. Hall's residence among the Makalanga, or "People of the Sun," of the Zimbabwe district has enabled him to secure fresh and important information of high anthropological value.—Mining & Engineering Review.

The Klondike District.

The report of the directors of the Geological Survey of Canada, shows that since the year 1896 there has been shipped out of the Canadian Yukon district 97,000,000 of gold. Shipments reached their maximum in 1900 when the amount sent out was 22,000,000. Since that year shipment have decreased, the amount for 1903 being stated at 12,250,000.

The Yukon district, or to define it more accurately, the Klondike district, affords another illustration of the concentration of gold deposits in placers. The report of the Geological Survey of Canada shows that the great bulk of the 97,000,000 of gold shipped out came from some half dozen creeks. It was the same in Cariboo district of British Columbia. The heavy wash of waters carried the gold a certain distance down the creeks and with the force of the water expanded the gold finds its resting place.—Mining Review.

Pick and Drill a monthly magazine devoted to Mining, Oil and Industrial interests of the Pacific Coast. The editors are mining and oil experts, making examinations, and can point investors, large or small, to reliable mines and stocks. Subscription one dollar per annum. Advertisements one dollar per inch, single column.

PICK AND DRILL PUBLISHING CO., 123 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gold Placers of the Fairbanks District, Alaska.

Among the placer fields of Alaska that attracted attention during 1903 were those of the Fairbanks district. In Bulletin 225, entitled "Contributions to Economic Geology, 1903," recently published by the United States Geological Survey, Mr. L. M. Prindle has a brief description of the gold placers of this district, which is an abstract of a more complete report that he has in preparation.

The area described lies between Chena and Tolovana rivers and is drained by their tributaries. It is 140 miles southwest of Circle, 200 miles in a straight line west of Eagle, and perhaps 200 miles above the mouth of Tanana River. This region forms a portion of what is known as the Fairbanks district, where present interest is directed mainly to the valleys of a few small streams, which head close to one another just within the hill country about 12 miles north of Tanana River. Gold was discovered on one of these tributaries of the Tanana in July 1902, and the creek was named Pedro Creek in honor of the discoverer. It is interesting to note that in the report of the Peters and Brooks expedition of 1898, prospectors were advised to look for gold in the streams entering the Tanana from the north and heading opposite the gold producing creeks of the Fortymile and Birch Creek regions. The streams in which gold has been found in the Fairbanks district all head far back in the Yukon Tanana divide and flow westward or southwestward.

The creeks of present economic importance are Pedro Creek, called Gold Stream, below the point where Gilmore enters it, and Twin Creek, a tributary of Pedro; Cleary Creek, with its tributaries, Chatham and Wolf; and Fairbanks Creek. They are but a few miles apart and are separated by broad divides that rise 1000 feet or more above them, and flow in divergent courses—Pedro towards the southwest and west, Cleary toward the northwest, Fairbanks toward the east.

These are the only creeks in the Fairbanks district which up to the present time have afforded paying deposits. The conditions of the occurrence of gold on all of them are essentially the same. No foreign wash has been observed, and it would seem that the gold is derived from the rocks in which the creeks have cut their channels. The pay is generally found at considerable depth, and, except at a few localities, in frozen ground. The creeks are small, carrying hardly sufficient water for extensive operations, and their grade is low. Timber for mining purposes on most of these creeks must be freighted for several miles from the lower valleys. Trails along the ridges are mostly good, but where they traverse the swampy areas along the creeks they are generally bad.

Although no large values have yet been discovered, the gold seems to be well distributed along the creeks where it has been found. In some localities gold is known to occur in sufficient quantity to pay for working even under the present unfavorable conditions. Notwithstanding the inaccessibility of the district, which can be reached only by trail, the high price of supplies, and the lack of money necessary for the development of claims, this district produced from 31,000 to 35,000 during the short summer of 1903. With better means of communication and more abundant supplies, the development of the district will undoubtedly be greatly hastened.

Beautiful Women.

Plump cheeks, flushed with the soft glow of health and a pure complexion, make all women beautiful. Take a small dose of Herbine after each meal; it will prevent constipation and help digest what you have eaten. 50c. Mrs. Wm. M. Stroud, Midlothian, Texas, writes, May 31, 1901: "We have used Herbine in our family for eight years, and found it the best medicine we ever used for constipation, bilious fever and malaria." Sold by H. H. Watkins.

Electric Power Project.

Word has reached here that the C. M. Clark electrical power project on the Salt river above Globe has been financed, having secured the backing of perhaps the strongest syndicate in Southern California, says the Arizona Republican. The final contracts were signed on September 1 and funds are already provided for the beginning of construction. It is announced that work will be begun before the end of the present year and rushed to completion as rapidly as men and money can effect it. It will cost 2,000,000. The plant, it is said, will furnish 8,000 horse power. The installation will consist of a dam 100 feet high on Cherry creek, impounding a reservoir capable of furnishing 10,000 second of feet of water for three weeks; a dam on Salt River below the mouth of Cherry creek, thirty feet high, for diversion into a tunnel across the heel of Horse Shoe Bend. This tunnel will be 7,015 feet long and 10x13 feet cemented along its whole length. There will be eight miles of canal to the power house, one mile above the mouth of Pinal creek, where a fall or head of 285 feet has been secured.

There will be two other large reservoirs for impounding the flood waters of side streams. The transmission line from the power house to Globe will be eighteen miles long. There will be really two lines, one to be held in reserve in case of an accident to the others so that no time will be lost in making repairs. From the substation at Globe power lines will be run out in all directions for distribution of power through the Globe district and the surrounding country. It is a part of the plan of the promoters to penetrate the country which has been opened up by the Phenix & Eastern railroad.

Employment of Labor.

One of the gravest questions confronting the human employer of labor is what to do with men whose physical strength and endurance is not up to average. To refuse employment to men on account of weakness due to advancing years or unavoidable sickness, and only to choose young, vigorous men, seems, to say the least, barbarous. The problem is not rendered easier of solution by the action of organizations formed for the alleged purpose of assisting manual workers. Managers of mines are not allowed to help the young or old men. Neither class can do the work of a man in the prime of life, yet the inexperienced boy and the man past maturity must be paid the wages of men in the prime of life. The managers have no option but to employ the most vigorous men. The result is to throw the old men out of employment and to force most of the boys to join the hoodlum class.—Mining Review.

Sprains.

S. A. Read, Cisco, Texas, writes, March 11th, 1901: "My wrist was sprained so badly by a fall that it was useless; and after using several remedies that failed to give relief, used Ballard's Snow Liniment, and was cured. I earnestly recommend it to any one suffering from sprains." 25c, 50c, 1.00. Sold by H. H. Watkins.

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